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High yields per hectare were: cotton (unginned) 6,620 catties, soybeans 8,605, wheat 7,575, kaoliang and corn over 10,000, and paddy rice 20,000 catties. Cotton production reached 99 percent of the goal, flax production 103.3 percent, tobacco, 104.7 percent, and kenaf 160.4 percent. The grain crop was 5.2 percent below the 1950 yield. This was due to drought in the north and flood in the south, which reduced the crop by 700,000 tons, and to transfer of grain fields to industrial crops.

Increased use of fertilizer, insecticides, and pesticides aided in boosting the crop returns -- 1,486 tons of insecticides and pesticides, 17,000 tons of ammonium sulfate, and 212,000 tons of bean cake were used. Fertilizers were used on 81.4 percent of all industrial crops. Improved wheat, paddy rice, and soybean seeds were planted on 620,000 hectares of fields.

Flood control and irrigation projects on an improved and expanded scale contributed to the high yields. The situation in these fields represents a change from a negative to a positive attitude on the part of both the authorities and the people, from recovery to expansion at key points. Over 7 million cubic meters of earth were moved in strengthening dykes on the T'ai-tzu Ho, the Hun Ho, and the T'ao-erh Ho. Over 100 large and small flood-control projects and the survey for the Shen-wo reservoir on the T'ai-tzu Ho have been completed. On the Jao-yang Ho 104.6 kilometers of dykes were rebuilt and 552 erosion-control dams constructed on the main stream and various branches. Old canals repaired and new ones opened in the Li-shu irrigation district in the east Liao Ho basin benefited 5,500 hectares of new paddy rice fields. In the P'an-shan area, 4,820 hectares of new irrigation cultivation was opened up. The total irrigated area is now 310,000 hectares.

Better care and breeding have resulted in an increase of 6.7 percent in the animal population over 1950. Horses increased by 5.6 percent, work cattle by 8.9 percent, goats by 10.3 percent, and sheep by 34.6 percent. Pigs, fowls, and animal products also increased. Disease prevention, as well as improved breeding, have been promoted. In six haies included in the program of improving horse breeding, stud stations were increased from 79 to 99.

The first 19,601 hectares of the planned vast protective forestry belt in the west have been planted. In other areas, 114,729 hectares have been afforested. Nurseries numbering 268 with a total acreage of 877 hectares are being operated.

There was a 41.3 percent increase in the area planted by the 542 state farms. The area harvested was 176,648 hectares, or 17 percent of the total cultivated area in the Northeast. Of the state farms, 19 are more than 80 percent mechanized, cultivating an area of 65,000 hectares.

The 160,000 tons of fish caught by the industry was 6.6 percent above the goal.

CO-OPS TO SUPPLY FERTILIZER TO FARMERS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 24 Mar 52

The Central People's Government has allotted 1,500,000,000 yuan JMP to co-operatives for the purchase of commercial fertilizers for resale to farmers throughout the country (the Northeast not included). The co-operatives will undertake to supply farmers with 2,280,000 tons of oil cake and chemical fertilizers. Of this amount, 32.5 percent will go to paddy rice growers. It is expected this will increase their crop yield by 2,200,000 tons. Another 17.1 percent will go to wheat growers to increase their crop by an anticipated 600,000 tons. Cotton growers will get 38.5 percent, and this is expected to

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increase their yield 8,250,000 piculs [one picul equals 133.33 pounds]. The remainder will be distributed among tobacco and hemp growers principally. It is estimated that the cash value of the above crop increases will total 7 trillion yuan JMP.

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